

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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CLAUDIA LOBO PUERTO et al, : OPINION AND ORDER  
:   
Plaintiffs, : 23 Civ. 4915 (GWG)  
-v.- :  
HAPPY LIFE HOME HEALTH AGENCY INC.  
et al., :  
Defendants. :  
-----X  
**GABRIEL W. GORENSTEIN, United States Magistrate Judge**

I. BACKGROUND

Claudia Puerto filed this action on June 12, 2023, raising claims under the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 et seq. (“FLSA”), among other statutes. See Complaint, filed June 12, 2023 (Docket # 1) (“Compl.”). The undersigned held a settlement conference with the parties on September 19, 2023. The parties reached a settlement at the conference and now seek approval of their proposed settlement. See Motion for Settlement Approval, filed Nov. 7, 2023 (Docket # 29) (“Mot.”).

II. GOVERNING LAW

The Second Circuit has held that the settlement of FLSA claims “require[s] the approval of the district court or the [Department of Labor] to take effect.” Cheeks v. Freeport Pancake House, Inc., 796 F.3d 199, 206 (2d Cir. 2015). This requirement derives from the fact that there is “unequal bargaining power as between employer and employee.” Id. at 202 (quoting Brooklyn Sav. Bank v. O’Neil, 324 U.S. 697, 706-07 (1945)). In determining whether a settlement is “fair and reasonable,” courts have considered the totality of circumstances, including:

(1) the plaintiff's range of possible recovery; (2) the extent to which the settlement will enable the parties to avoid anticipated burdens and expenses in establishing their respective claims and defenses; (3) the seriousness of the litigation risks faced by the parties; (4) whether the settlement agreement is the product of arm's-length bargaining between experienced counsel; and (5) the possibility of fraud or collusion.

Fisher v. SD Protection, Inc., 948 F.3d 593, 600 (2d Cir. 2020) (quoting Wolinsky v. Scholastic Inc., 900 F. Supp. 2d 332, 335-36 (S.D.N.Y. 2012)).

### III. DISCUSSION

#### A. Amount Paid to Plaintiff and Non-Monetary Terms

As to the “range of possible recovery,” we view this factor as invoking a comparison of the amount the plaintiff had a realistic chance of obtaining in relation to what the plaintiff actually obtained through the settlement. Here, plaintiff alleged damages “exceeding \$100,000.00,” Compl. ¶ 2, \$30,000 of which was for unpaid overtime wages, see Mot. at 2. The parties agreed to a settlement amount of \$27,500.00, inclusive of attorney’s fees and costs. Id. at 1. After costs of \$1,106.00 are deducted, plaintiff will receive \$17,596 and her attorney will receive \$8,798, or one-third of the recovery. Id. at 4. While we might calculate the percentage of the amount sought that the settlement figure represents, we note that cases have approved a vast range of recoveries, including percentages as low as 12.5%. See Zorn-Hill v. A2B Taxi LLC, 2020 WL 5578357, at \*4 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 17, 2020) (12.5% of “best-case scenario”); see also Redwood v. Cassway Contracting Corp., 2017 WL 4764486, at \*2 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 18, 2017) (approximately 30% of total alleged damages); Gervacio v. ARJ Laundry Servs. Inc., 2019 WL 330631, at \*1 (S.D.N.Y. Jan 25, 2019) (20% of total possible recovery). The settlement here certainly falls within the range of approved recoveries.

Of course, to evaluate this factor, we must evaluate at the same time whether there were good reasons to settle for a recovery that is less — even far less — than plaintiff hoped for at

trial. For this purpose, we must consider the third factor — that is, what the risks were to obtaining a full recovery. Here, the parties do not dispute that plaintiff was not paid at the overtime rate, but they do dispute the number of hours that should have been compensated at this rate. See Mot. at 2. Defendants point to time records supporting their view that there was a shortfall of only \$4,442.75. See id. The Court thus finds that there was good reason to significantly discount the potential full value of the claims in the effort to achieve a settlement.

The second factor is not described in the parties' motion. It is obvious, however, that there are burdens to all sides in pursuing litigation, including the need to participate in discovery and appear for trial, as well as the inevitable delay in receiving payment.

Factors four and five similarly support the Court's conclusion that the proposed settlement amount is reasonable. Plaintiff was represented by counsel, the parties participated in a court-ordered settlement conference with the undersigned, and there are no indicia of fraud or collusion. Counsel was engaged to represent plaintiff on a one-third contingency fee basis, which in and of itself provided counsel with a strong incentive to settle the case for the maximum recovery possible. See Almanzar v. Silver Star Properties Corp., 2023 WL 6979460, at \*2 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 24, 2023).

We thus find the amount of the settlement to be reasonable. We have examined the non-monetary terms of the settlement agreement and find none that cast any significant burden on plaintiff.

#### B. Attorney's Fees and Costs

The fairness review required by Cheeks "extends to the reasonableness of attorneys' fees and costs." Fisher, 948 F.3d at 606 (citing Cheeks, 796 F.3d at 206); accord Gurung v. White Way Threading LLC, 226 F. Supp. 3d 226, 229-30 (S.D.N.Y. 2016) ("In an FLSA case, the

Court must independently ascertain the reasonableness of the fee request.”). The terms of the settlement provide for plaintiff’s counsel to be reimbursed for \$1,106.00 in filing and service costs, and to be paid \$8,798.00 in attorney’s fees, which represents one-third of the amount recovered exclusive of costs. See Mot. at 4. A copy of the retainer agreement has been annexed to the application and provides that counsel will receive one-third of the net recovery. See Retainer Agreement, annexed as Ex. 2 to Mot. (Docket # 29-2). Additionally, plaintiff’s counsel provided contemporaneous time records showing approximately 29 hours worked, amounting to \$9,132.50 in fees. See Billing Records, annexed as Ex. 3 to Mot. (Docket # 29-3) (“Billing Records”).

We will not compare the one-third contingency payment to the actual hours expended by counsel — commonly called a “lodestar cross check” — to determine the reasonableness of the fee as many courts do. See, e.g., Huggins v. Chestnut Holdings Inc., 2022 WL 44748, at \*3 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 5, 2022). We decline to perform a “lodestar cross check” because it would have no bearing on our assessment of the reasonableness of the fee sought if it turned out that the “lodestar” for counsel’s hours (that is, a reasonable hourly rate multiplied by the reasonable number of hours expended) is far less than the one-third contingency payment. A “lodestar cross check” is of course appropriate, and indeed required, where a court is being asked to award a percentage of a common fund in attorney’s fees. See, e.g., Fujiwara v. Sushi Yasuda Ltd., 58 F. Supp. 3d 424, 438 (S.D.N.Y. 2014). Here, however, there is no common fund created by the settlement. Instead, the plaintiff and the attorney agreed in advance that the attorney would be entitled to one-third of the settlement as attorney’s fees. The very purpose of a contractual contingency fee arrangement is to ensure recovery for an attorney regardless of the number of hours actually expended by the attorney. See Almanzar, 2023 WL 6979460, at \*2. In other

words, attorneys who take on FLSA cases on contingency bear the risk of having to litigate cases in which the recovery may not adequately compensate them for the time expended. See generally King v. Fox, 2004 WL 68397, at \*5 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 14, 2004) (“Contingency fees account for the risk taken in representing a client.”). Therefore, in cases where attorneys spend fewer hours than would be required to match the amount in the contingency arrangement, it is only proper that they be permitted to collect their contracted fee given the risk they have assumed. “[A] contingency fee arrangement provides an incentive to counsel to take on cases that are less than sure winners.” Blizzard v. Astrue, 496 F. Supp. 2d 320, 325 (S.D.N.Y. 2007). Finding such contingency fee arrangements not “reasonable” under Cheeks whenever the attorney is compensated at a high hourly rate as a result of the contingency arrangement — or when the fees paid to counsel exceed the “multiplier” that would be considered reasonable in a common fund case — will only serve to diminish the pool of attorneys willing to accept the risk of taking on FLSA cases. See Almanzar, 2023 WL 6979460, at \*3. Such a result runs counter to one of the purposes of the FLSA — to provide an avenue for workers deprived of their just wages to seek redress in the courts — and is therefore rejected. Id.

Instead, we must judge whether the contingency arrangement itself is “reasonable.” We believe such an analysis, however, must be conducted ex ante — not in light of the actual number of hours expended after the contingency fee arrangement was made. Certainly, we would not find “reasonable” any contingency fee arrangement that was itself the product of fraud, deception, or overreaching. See generally Wells v. Sullivan, 907 F.2d 367, 369 (2d Cir. 1990) (contingency fee arrangement will not be enforced where there has been “fraud or overreaching”); In re Lawrence, 24 N.Y.3d 320, 339 (N.Y. 2014) (“Absent incompetence, deception or overreaching, contingent fee agreements that are not void at the time of inception

should be enforced as written.”) (citation omitted). Also, it is certainly possible that a contingency fee arrangement in a particular case might be ex ante unreasonable — for example, where an employer had already offered to pay an employee full or substantial damages and the client hired the attorney merely to effectuate the settlement. Here, however, there is no indication of any such overreaching or of any deceptive conduct.

As to the amount of the contingent payment, we would have no compunction about disapproving a percentage amount that was outside of the range of what FLSA practitioners demand in the marketplace, even if the retainer agreement was not otherwise void or questionable. If the arrangement provided a payment in excess of that range, disapproving such a contingency would do nothing to diminish the market of available attorneys to take on FLSA cases. It is settled, however, that “one-third of the total award is the customary contingency percentage in FLSA cases.” Garcia v. Atlantico Bakery Corp., 2016 WL 3636659, at \*1 (S.D.N.Y. June 29, 2016).

Thus, putting aside the number of hours actually spent by counsel on this case, the Court finds that the contingent fee arrangement was fair to plaintiff and reasonable at the time it was made. Accordingly, the Court approves the attorney’s fees in the settlement agreement as they are consistent with the retainer agreement agreed to by plaintiff.

Finally, as to the costs, an attorney can recover “those reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred . . . and ordinarily charged to their clients.” Leblanc-Sternberg v. Fletcher, 143 F.3d 748, 763 (2d Cir. 1998) (internal citation and quotation marks omitted). Here, plaintiff’s attorneys seek costs of \$402.00 in filing fees and \$704.00 in service of process costs, see Billing Records, which are costs that are “routinely recoverable” in litigation, see Stokes v.

MilkChocolateNYC LLC, 2023 WL 4447073, at \*12 (S.D.N.Y. July 11, 2023). Thus, we find these costs to be reasonable.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, the application to approve the settlement (Docket # 29) is granted. This action is dismissed with prejudice and without costs except as may be stated in the settlement agreement. The Court will retain jurisdiction to enforce the settlement agreement. Any pending motions are moot. The Clerk is requested to close this case.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: November 29, 2023  
New York, New York



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GABRIEL W. GORENSTEIN  
United States Magistrate Judge